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Two options in the relationship between data rate and service combinations can be implemented (cf. also EP 98 122 719):

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1. Each data rate GR corresponds to precisely one combination of transport formats TF.
2. For each data rate GR, a plurality of combinations of transport formats TF are possible which can be distinguished using TFCI values.

Figure 4 shows the mapping in a slightly modified form, with it becoming clear that the partial information item TFCI need be signaled only when physical channels Phy CH are jointly used by a plurality of services S1, S2, S3. If a service S1 or S2 or S3 uses one physical channel Phy CH exclusively, then signaling of the partial information item TFCI can be dispensed with.

The allocation of a common channel DSCH to a connection V is shown with reference to Figures 5 and 6 using an example having two mobile stations MS and hence two connections V1, V2. Let it be assumed that the connections 1 and 2 can each transmit their data using the data rates of 16, 32 and 48 kbps, with three common channels DSCH each having 16 kbps being available for both connections V1, V2. For the two connections V1, V2, the tables shown in Figures 5 and 6 each stipulate which of these common channels DSCH can be used to transmit which data rates. This table has been stipulated at the start of connection, but may also be changed concurrently with the connection.

Since the two connections V1, V2 exist in parallel, only particular combinations of the data rates are permitted, in order to prevent simultaneous use of the common channels DSCH. These are indicated in the table shown in Figure 7.

In this example, only 10 of 16 possible combinations are permitted. All the combinations in which more than

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16 kbps are transmitted simultaneously for the two  
connections V1, V2 must be excluded.

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